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THE GREAT BATTLE.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

RICHMOND, June 29, 1862.

Editor News:—I take pleasure in announcing to the friends and relations of the 25th N. C. Regiment that this well disciplined and gallant regiment has at length had an opportunity of proving not only its fidelity to the Confederate Government, but its true and undaunted courage in the hour of trial. On Wednesday morning last, the gallant young Col. Rutledge, who is, by the way, the youngest Colonel in the Confederate Army, was ordered at break of day to repair speedily from this city, and report to Gen. Ransom's headquarters, 6 miles on the Williamsburg road, in the immediate vicinity of the battle ground of the Seven Pines. Off they moved with elastic step, eager for the coming conflict, and were halted, thrown into line, 5½ miles from town, loaded and stacked arms, to take water and refreshments, and in an instant a courier arrived telling the Colonel they were wanted immediately in the fight, one mile distant.—They flew to arms and were double-quicked to the ground, and were thrown forward right in front, in line of battle, and that moment they were fired into from the right and left flank of the enemy, who were in ambush. Our gallant fellows returned the fire from the whole line, with a steadiness that could not be surpassed. They were then ordered to fall and load, which they did with undaunted coolness and dispatch. They fired some ten or fifteen rounds into the enemy's lines, inflicting upon them terrific slaughter, and driving them from their position. The 25th then moved forward and occupied the ground just deserted by the Yankees; and in a few moments moved forward again, when a heavy volley of canister was fired into them, killing two or three and wounding thirty or forty. This engagement lasted some 20 or 30 rounds. They again drove the Yankees, then pursued, and a third and fourth engagement took place, in all of which our regiment were victorious, relieving, at a most critical moment, a gallant Louisiana regiment from absolute capture, who were for the moment surrounded by the enemy. Thus ended the first engagement of the 25th North Carolina Regiment.

The field officers were calm, cool and determined, moving steadily from right to left, imparting their spirit to subordinates and privates. A deep solicitude filled the breast of the young Colonel, and the other field officers, that this splendid regiment should acquit itself nobly in this its first engagement; and all honor to the brave Captains and their entire commands, officers and privates, who stood to their arms, each one doing his whole duty, as coolly and effectively as if they had been accustomed to face death upon a hundred battle fields,—shooting with unexampled accuracy, as if shooting at wild game in their native mountain forests. Col. Rutledge has won immortal honor, by his gallantry and coolness, and united the hearts of his regiment in his praise. Lieut. Col. Bryson and Maj. Francis have, by their cool bravery and energy, displayed in the hottest of the fight, secured for themselves imperishable honors, and it is but just to award a like meed of praise to all the officers and privates composing the regiment. Gen. Ransom, under whose command they fought, paid them all a high compliment on the field, and when the history of this great battle is written, much more will appear in commendation of the high bearing and manly conduct of the officers and men composing this regiment, than what I have so feebly written. The fight in which they were engaged was the opening blast of the great national battle, which is now raging like a tornado, and which, when closed, will place the Confederate States high in the scale of nations.

Some of the brave, smooth faced boys of this regiment, who left home buoyant and full of hope, with a sister's kiss and a mother's prayer for their safe return, have fallen, and are now sleeping the long sleep of death on the battle field, and whose young spirits will, in the great day, be gathered, as bright jewels, to glitter around the throne of Him who hath said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

B. M. EDNEY.

THE Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Memphis have been seized by military order, and the office of the Memphis Appeal is occupied as a guard house.

A PROPER RETALIATION.

The following letter from General Hindman to the Federal commander in Arkansas, is written in the proper spirit:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS., DIST., Little Rock, Ark., June 8.

General:—I have received information that you have in prison at Batesville certain citizens of Izard county, Arkansas, captured a few days since by a detachment of cavalry, who are charged with firing upon your men, while attempting to arrest them, and whom it is your intention to hang as outlaws.—Without stopping to inquire whether they did actually fire upon your soldiers or not, I assert it to be the duty, as well as the right of every soldier of this district to fire upon the soldiers of the United States government, so long as that government persists in the invasion of their homes, and they have the arms to defend those homes with; and in the performance of that duty, I shall sustain them at every hazard.

I have in custody several officers and soldiers of the army of your government, and I write this to warn you that if your threat is carried into execution against one single citizen of this district, who now is, or may hereafter fall into your hands, I shall avenge his death by hanging every Federal officer and soldier whom I now hold as prisoners of war; and from that time forward this becomes a war of extermination between us. Neither asking nor granting quarters, I shall put to death without mercy every soldier and citizen of the United States who falls into my hands.

I am further informed that in a published order you have already declared this to be a war of extermination, and that you expect to wage it as such. I request, sir, that you specifically advise me as to the truth of such information, and if compatible with your duty, furnish me with a copy of the order in question. If such proves to have been your declaration, however, you can consider this as an acceptance of the issue tendered, and we will ignore all recognized rules of civilized warfare and make our campaign one of savage cruelty and unsparing butchery.

Hoping, General, that there is some mistake in this matter, and that the rules of civilized warfare will continue to influence us both, in conducting the campaign in which we find ourselves engaged,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
T. C. HINDMAN,
Major General C. S. A.

Brigadier General CURTIS,
Comd'g U. S. forces in Arkansas.

ANDY JOHNSON AND THE EAGLE OF TENNESSEE.

The following capital hit, cut from the "Editor's Drawer" of Harper's Magazine for 1859, is too good not to be reproduced, now that the very name of "Andy" stinks in the nostrils of every true Southerner, so naturally suggesting the idea of "carrion."

A Memphis correspondent gives the following passage in a debate between Andy Johnson, a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and Gustavus Henry, generally known as Gus, the Eagle Orator. The debate was severe and excited much interest. Andy closed his speech with this annihilating declaration:

"We met this eagle, and I can say, with an honest heart, that he has none of my flesh on his talons—none of my blood on his beak."

This was good, and would have been a stumper, but the undismayed Gus immediately rose to his feet and replied:

"'Tis true the honorable gentleman has met the eagle, and bears no traces of having left flesh on his talons or blood upon his beak. And 'tis not strange, my friends; for those of you who know the habits of our national bird know full well that he never feeds upon carrion."

REMEDY FOR FLUX.—Many of our soldiers, being constantly subject to change of water and trying exposure, suffer from flux. An almost immediate remedy for this painful affection of the bowels is found, says an old head, in the use of "sage tea," with some red pepper stirred in it. Let it be drank at intervals, and in a short time the patient will be entirely relieved.

A GENTLEMAN from New Orleans says Butler has issued orders levying a tax of two millions of dollars on the city.

THE RETREAT OF McCLELLAN TOWARDS JAMES RIVER—CRITICAL SITUATION OF HIS ARMY.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.—To keep the track of the battles which have swept around Richmond we must have reference to the principal points of locality which have become familiar in these accounts. It will be recollected that it was on Thursday evening when the attack was commenced upon the enemy near Meadow Bridge. This locality is about six miles distant from the city, on a line almost due North. This position was the enemy's extreme right.—His lines extended from here across the Chickahominy, near the Powhite Creek, two or three miles above the crossing of the York River Railroad. From Meadow Bridge to this railroad the distance along the Chickahominy on the North side is about ten miles. The different stages between the points indicated, along which the enemy were driven, are Mechanicsville, about a mile North of the Chickahominy; further on Beaver Dam Creek, emptying into the Chickahominy; then the New Bridge Road, on which Cold Harbor is located; and then Powhite Creek, where, it will be recollected, the enemy was pursuad after having been driven from his strong position behind Beaver Dam Creek.

The York River Railroad runs in an Easterly direction, intersecting the Chickahominy about ten miles from the city. South of the railroad is the Williamsburg Road, connecting with the Nine Mile Road at Seven Pines. The former connects with the New Bridge Road, which turns off and crosses the Chickahominy. From Seven Pines, where the Nine Mile road joins the upper one, the road is known as the old Williamsburg Road, and crosses the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge.

With the bearing of these localities in his mind the reader will readily understand how it was that the enemy was driven from his original strongholds on the North side of the Chickahominy, and how, at the time of Friday's battle, he had been compelled to surrender the possession of the Fredericksburg and Central Railroads, and had been pressed to a position where he was cut off from the principal avenues of supply and escape. The disposition of our forces was such as to cut off all communication between McClellan's army and the White House, on the Pamunkey River; he had been driven completely from his Northern line of defences; and it was supposed that he would be unable to extricate himself from his position without a victory or a capitulation. In front of him, with the Chickahominy, which he had crossed, in his rear, were the divisions of Generals Longstreet, Magruder and Huger, and, in the situation as it existed Saturday night, all hopes of his escape were thought to be impossible.

On Sunday morning, it appeared that our pickets, on the Nine Mile Road, having engaged some small detachments of the enemy and driven them beyond their fortifications, found them deserted. In a short while, it became known to our Generals that McClellan having massed his entire force on this side of the Chickahominy, was retreating towards James River, having stolen a march of twelve hours on Gen. Huger, who had been placed in position on his flank to watch his movements.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST—SCENERY OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS, ETC.—There appear to have been some imperfect statements as to what forces were engaged in Friday's assault on the enemy's works at Gaines' farm, where was, in fact, the great wrestle of the contest.—From the best information we can obtain, it appears that Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, supported by Gen. Pickett's Brigade, from Gen. Longstreet's Division, made the first assault upon the enemy's works, and were afterwards reinforced by Gen. Whiting's Division, when the enemy were dislodged. Whiting's Division is composed of the 4th Alabama, 11th Mississippi, 6th North Carolina, 2d Mississippi, 1st, 4th and 5th Texas, and 10th Georgia.

A hill East of Mechanicsville offered an eminence, from which could be observed much of the progress of the three days' combat; the smoke of the battle affording the outlines to the positions of the forces engaged.

All day Friday and Saturday, as well as yesterday, there could be seen hanging over the woods a heavy haze, welling up from the scene of the fight below.—The shells often went up to a great elevation, and falling and exploding were generally harmless. In the woods beyond Mechanicsville some of the trees, as thick around as a man's body, are shot through and through by round shot, and the bushes are everywhere cut and nipped by the bullets.

Signs of human habitation, fences and fruit trees, have been swept from the face of the country as far as our army or that of the enemy has progressed in Hanover County. The woods and swamps are represented as full of Yankee deserters, and they could be brought in in any numbers if our troops desired to leave the regular lines and go to the front for that purpose.

The farmers residing in the neighborhood of the battle-fields have, with great unanimity and patriotic devotion, responded to the demand for hospital accommodations, and have opened their dwellings and out-houses for the use and occupation of the wounded.

Among the trophies of our victory are several very fine Federal flags, taken from the enemy on Saturday and Sunday. One belongs to the "Bucktail Rifles," of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and two others to the 4th New Jersey Regiment.

Around Mechanicsville, the houses had been occupied by the troops of both armies, and the scenes of devastation and desolation are very great.

Throughout the whole country, the houses are shattered, and nearly shot into pieces by the cannon balls of the opposing armies. At Mechanicsville, the explosion of a shell knocked a large house into fragments, and killed six men who were resting there.

In Hanover County, the scene of destruction is wide and appalling. At Ellis' Mills, the wounded of both sides were lying through Saturday and Sunday. A great many of the dead were picked from the canal at the mills. One poor fellow was found lying on the side of the hill, with his musket beside him and a shot through his breast.

At Dr. Atkinson's farm, from which the enemy bore off after the fight at the mills, the fighting was terrific and the loss heavy on both sides. The house of this gentleman is filled with the dead and wounded, and the enemy's surgeons were among them, being furnished with every facility. They laid unattended for miles, sick, prostrated and wounded. The Yankees have their hospitals in the woods, and thousands are lying around under the attention of their surgeons.—Amputation is going on at all times, but the green leaves furnish great relief to the wounded. The demand for coffins is so great, that some of the houses were torn down on the route to make coffins for the dead.

Some fifty bodies were taken out of the canal at Gaines' Mills. Over five hundred horses were lost belonging to the several batteries, and their carcasses are now infecting the air.

Among the prisoners taken yesterday was Mr. Thomas Coates, proprietor of the *Yorkshireman's Newspaper*, Yorkshire, England, whose arrival in this country we noticed several days ago.—He arrived on McClellan's lines not long since, to report the progress of the war for the London press. He is at one of the city prisons.

To the list published yesterday of the conspicuous dead who have fallen upon the field, we have to add the name of Col. Robert Wheat, of Louisiana. He received a mortal wound in the fight at Gaines' Mills, and expired on the field. Col. Wheat earned a famous name at Manassas, where he was severely wounded, and where his Louisiana battalion achieved some of the most conspicuous distinctions of the day.

A YANKEE LETTER—THE SKULLS OF THE "REBELS."—We have seen the usual number of curiosities from the battle-fields in letters, &c. We content ourselves in the way of "curiosities" with the following extract from the letter of a strong-minded female of Philadelphia on the subject of rebel skulls.—This female phrenologist wishes to experiment upon the skulls of the Southern people. For flippancy and fiendishness the proposition of this she-demon appears to match the amusements of Old Nick himself. She writes: "Tell friend Carleton, if he gets a chance, to cut off the head of a rebel and boil it five hours, so that all the flesh may come off readily, and then saw the skull in two from front, and he will find the unevenness of the thickness to be mostly inside."—The writer then adds some other theories, which show her to be a spiritualist as well as phrenologist. She is quite satisfied, by communications from the other world, that the rebels are at their "last ditch," and that "dear Will," to whom the consolations of this strong-minded hag's letter are addaessed, "will be back in Philadelphia very soon."

OPERATIONS ON THE PAMUNKEY.—A report was received here last evening that Gen. Stuart's cavalry had succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy on the Pamunkey, near the White House, and had captured twenty-five hundred prisoners. A number of the enemy's transports were also burned here.

GEN. MAGRUDER'S AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY ON SUNDAY.—We learn that about sundown Sunday, Gen. Magruder's Division came up with the rear of the enemy, and engaged a portion of his forces for about an hour and a half.

After passing the enemy's camp, on the York River Railroad, our troops pushed after the enemy, and came up with him on the Williamsburg Road, a mile East of the Seven Pines, opposite Mr. Wm. Sedgwick's farm. The enemy were posted in a thick piece of pines, North of the Williamsburg Road, behind entrenchments of great strength and elaborate finish. The Howitzer Battalion began the fight by shelling the woods. From the direction of the railroad, Kershaw's Brigade and other troops marched down the Williamsburg Road, and dashed into the woods by a flank movement to the left. Here the fight raged furiously until darkness put an end to the contest. Our men laid on their arms, with the design of renewing the battle with the return of daylight.

When the day broke, the enemy had again disappeared. Magruder's Division followed in pursuit, capturing a large number of prisoners on the way. The demoralization of the retreating army was attested by the large number of stragglers which had left the main body, surrendering themselves as prisoners to our men. Yesterday, it was reported that the number of prisoners taken on the track of the retreating enemy amounted to several thousand.

The deserted camp of the enemy near the railroad was filled with valuable booty. Their splendid grey canvas tents, pitched over two miles of country, were left standing in good order.—The military chests of officers, which were left in great numbers, indicated that the encampment had been occupied by Meagher's Irish Brigade, a Pennsylvania, a New York, and a Massachusetts brigade. As our men passed hastily through the camp, they helped themselves to such articles as suited their fancy. There was a variety of booty sufficient to gratify the most varied tastes.

Our loss in killed and wounded in Sunday's affair is reported to be inconsiderable—about 100.

MOVEMENTS OF YESTERDAY.—McCLELLAN'S RETREAT INTERRUPTED.—Yesterday, every one seemed lost and bewildered in their imaginations of what had become of McClellan's army.—There was no certain announcement that he had yet reached the river. As the day progressed, it became known that Jackson's Division had crossed the Chickahominy and that there were strong hopes that Longstreet's Division would intercept the retreating enemy. Gen. Holmes, commanding a Division, was said to be between the enemy and the river with a force of 15,000 men. Every effort seemed to be made by a new disposition of our forces to repair the unfortunate circumstance by which an enemy with three divisions in his front had effected at least a temporary escape from a position in which it was a paramount object of the contest to hold him.

The last accounts we have of the situation of the enemy, and which we recommend to our readers as reliable, leave no doubt that his retreat has been intercepted. We are able to state positively that we have forces between him and the river, including Gen. Holmes' command of fifteen thousand men. It is also certain that Gen. Jackson crossed the Chickahominy yesterday morning, and that the main body of McClellan's forces is on this side of the Chickahominy, in Charles City county, where his retreat has been intercepted and he has again been challenged to battle.—The condition of the enemy excites hopes of a most favorable result to our arms.

Information of the progress of our arms yesterday were meagre, on account of the movements being conducted further away from the city.

It was stated by persons who left our lines yesterday afternoon that general fighting was progressing. These statements, however, we believe to be unreliable to the extent to which they go.—There was some shelling about noon, and probably some action in the afternoon preparatory to the great contest; our troops are busily marching and countermarching to effect the complete investment of the enemy's position.

THE LATEST FROM OUR LINES—YESTERDAY'S BATTLE—POSITION OF THE ENEMY.—The latest accounts which we can get from the critical portion of

our lines, and recommend to our readers as reliable, represent that late yesterday afternoon the enemy was in position near White Oak Swamp; that all the roads to Chickahominy were in our possession, Jackson's division having a position at Bottom's Bridge; that a portion of our forces had got in the rear of the enemy and were driving him back, and that late in the evening our forces in his front had drawn up in two lines of battle for a general action, which the enemy was endeavoring to decline. The attack was made by Gen. Huger on the front of the enemy, who was at that time in the angle formed by the intersection of the New Market and Quaker Roads, with Generals Holmes and Magruder in his rear. After a short and desultory contest, the divisions of Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill were moved up, and attacked the enemy with great fierceness, and the action became general, with terrible loss on our side, but terminated the great result of driving the enemy back for about a mile and a half, and putting him in a position where he will be forced to fight in the morning, with every prospect of the rout of his forces, as it is supposed that our attack will be made this morning on his front and both flanks. Longstreet's Division is reported to have been badly cut up, particularly the brigade of Gen. Anderson, of South Carolina, and Gen. Kemper, of Virginia. It is supposed that an inconsiderable portion of McClellan's army may have reached James River.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

The Enquirer, of Wednesday morning, gives a fuller report, which we herewith present:

Movements before Richmond—A Desperate Battle on Monday Evening and Yesterday—the Federal army Demoralized—General McClellan's Speech to his Army.

News from the line of operations, now twelve miles from the city, came up yesterday morning, giving account of a desperate battle near White Oak Swamp, on Monday evening, between Longstreet's command and the enemy. The latter, having found themselves hemmed in on all sides, and being provided with but a limited supply of stores and ammunition, attempted the hazardous expedient of fighting their way through. The battle raged fearfully for some hours, and the losses on both sides were very heavy. Among the killed was Lieut. Col. Joseph V. Scott, of the 3d Virginia regiment, whose remains were brought to the city on yesterday, to be sent to Petersburg, the late home of the gallant officer, to-day. Many others fell in the engagement, but the enemy was finally driven back. Many prisoners were taken, and among them Maj. Gen. McCall, whose capture and arrival in the city is mentioned elsewhere.—Two other Generals were also captured, according to the account of a courier from the scene of operations.

Yesterday morning the enemy made another desperate attempt to escape by way of Quaker Road to James River, but were signally defeated. Officers who arrived yesterday afternoon, and reported the progress of affairs at headquarters, brought information of the utter demoralization of the Federal army, adding that "it had gone to pieces," also that a large number of prisoners had been and were being taken at the time of their departure. To secure the *debris* of the army was the work then in progress.

This intelligence gives, in brief, a view of the events which transpired on yesterday. Details of the battle reached us in a disconnected form, all, however, tending to substantiate the above, and recounting a number of splendid movements, which add laurels to the chaplets already won by our invincible troops.

President Davis was on the field during the day, and made a narrow escape, we understand, from injury, which might possibly have proven fatal. He had taken position in a house near the scene, when word was sent him by Gen. Lee to leave it at once, as it was threatened with danger. He had scarcely complied with the advice before the house was literally riddled with shell from the enemy's batteries.

Prisoners state that on Monday evening McClellan addressed his troops in an animated strain, conjuring them, "for God's sake and the sake of their country and the old flag around which so many fond recollections cluster, to join in one more last struggle to reach our gunboats on the James river. I have been frustrated in all my plans against Richmond. We must cut our way to the river, and then I shall await reinforcements. I do not give up the hope of yet capturing Richmond." Their fighting subsequently showed that his words were not without effect, though eventually to little purpose.

The Whig of Sunday thus reports:

The Result Thus Far.

The siege of Richmond is raised. A vaunting and confident army, our superior in numbers and equipments, has been routed and put to flight. An unscrupulous and mendacious commander has had historic seal of falsehood stamped on his bombastic bulletins. Southern prowess and devotion have again been nobly asserted. All nations are now enlightened as to the unconquerable strength of the Confederate States; they have shown that they are worthy of, and capable of making good, their independence, and have demonstrated, so that denial or cavil or delay would be absurd, their right to be recognized as one of the Powers of the Earth. They have stricken a blow that will make every nerve in Yankeedom quake and ache with fear. It will go hard with the "great financial bubble," if it do not collapse. Their greatest General will lose caste, and their greatest army will lose confidence. We have gained largely in arms, horses and other valuables, as well as in experience and *esprit*. The skies are very bright overhead, and the earth very firm under foot.

THE LATEST FROM VIRGINIA.

THE GREAT VICTORY!

Richmond, July 3.—A courier to Capt. Milligan, of the Signal Corps, has reached Petersburg, this forenoon from Bermuda Hundreds, and states that a couple of free negroes were sent over to Shirley, and have gone towards Westover, on the North side of the James River, below City Point. (?)

There was heavy firing all yesterday afternoon, four miles below City Point. All the gun-boats and transports have disappeared—none are visible at City Point. Two divisions of our army were in close pursuit of the Yankees, this morning, who were retreating through Charles City County, near the river. Stuart's Cavalry, who have been operating on the Pamunkey, have joined in pursuit which, owing to the bad state of the country since the recent rains, is necessarily slow. Recent accounts justify the expectation of the capture of large numbers of the fugitives.

Petersburg, July 3.—Occasional firing was heard to-day in the rear of Wirt Court House, Charles City County, 28 miles from Richmond.

Several fugitives from McClellan's army arrived on this side of the river to-day. Five have just been brought in and lodged in the Petersburg jail; others were arrested near Bermuda Hundreds and taken to Drury's Bluff. All say McClellan's army is badly whipped.—The enemy abandoned Coal's Neck on Tuesday night, leaving twenty pieces of cannon, several hundred boxes of fixed ammunition and a vast amount of commissary and other stores. Persons in the vicinity represent the army as discomfited and exhausted. Many were buried at Shirley and several wounded left there. The gun-boats are still hovering about Berkeley and shelling the woods.

Richmond, June 3.—Gen. Robinson has occupied Morefield, Hardy County, capturing a large quantity of commissary's stores. Gen. R. succeeds Ashby in command of the cavalry forces in the Valley of Virginia.

The following despatch was received by Gov. Pickens yesterday:

Richmond, July 2.—On Monday afternoon, there was a very hard fight and again yesterday afternoon a terrific battle. We met with severe losses, but we occupy both battle-grounds. The enemy's gun-boats shelled our right wing. The Yankees are still retreating into Cole's Neck, and are within three miles of James River.

THE BATTLES AROUND RICHMOND—THE ENEMY IN RETREAT—YESTERDAY'S SITUATION.

Continuation of the Enemy's Retreat.

The last accounts which we published yesterday of McClellan's situation afforded another display of the energy of this commander and the dexterity of his retreat. Tuesday morning had given unmistakable indications that his paramount anxiety was to secure his retreat, and to extricate himself from a position in which, cut off from any new source of supplies, he would be compelled to capitulate, or to fight under the certainty of an overwhelming defeat.

There is no doubt that the enemy so far has managed his retreat with great spirit and judgment, and that as late as Tuesday evening the stand he made near the Charles City road was the occasion of a hard and critical engagement. The ranks of the fugitive enemy had maintained their organization, and were covering the rear of their retreat with a zeal that must have been inspired either by excellent discipline or extreme desperation.

Since the enemy has left his fortified camp on the South side of the Chickahominy, taking up his line of retreat towards the James river, he has been favored by a country consisting of dense wood and swamp, which has afforded him cover, and which is ill adapted for military operations. The difficulty has been to find the enemy in this intricate country which is so favorable to his retreat.

The Battle of Tuesday Evening.

We have some intelligence of the battle of Tuesday evening, which, despite the distrust which yesterday prevailed in the streets, shows that the enemy was again discomfited and pushed from the field of battle, and another addition was made to our daily succession of victories, although purchased with difficulty and with great loss of life.

The Situation Yesterday Morning—the Enemy within two Miles of the River.

Yesterday morning it was perceived that the enemy had again progressed a short distance on the line of his retreat, and up to 11 o'clock there had been no renewal of the fight.

The situation, as it then stood, represents the enemy *within two miles of the river*, and that the shells of his gunboats were falling within our advance lines. A large number of transports were in the river at different points, among them the Vanderbilt, and it appears to be probable that these forces are a portion of Burnside's command.—The rumors, however, of the enemy's operations on the river are vague and contradictory.

The direction which McClellan's retreat to the river has assumed is to Coal's Neck, little north of City Point, on the opposite bank of the river, and where a bend of the stream makes a narrow neck of land. At the time of this writing, however, we hear it stated that he has been driven below this point of contact with the river, which, if correct, will be fortunate news.

The Movements of Yesterday—the main body of the Enemy Enclosed by our Lines—Desperate Situation of the Enemy.

We have accounts of the position of our lines yesterday, which we may recommend to our readers as reliable, and which give the important intelligence that the main body of the enemy's forces has been cut off from the river and has again been enveloped by our lines.

On Tuesday evening the enemy's position, when the engagement took place, was south of the Quaker road, not far from the house of Mr. Gathright. It is supposed that, in the night, the enemy had attempted to retreat to the river in the direction of Turkey island, but finding the ground bad, and his progress impeded by a swamp, had turned towards Coal Neck, beyond which his columns had been pushed, hoping to make some landing higher up the river. From this direction the main body of the forces has been driven back, and is now enclosed by our lines.

A reference to the courses of three roads—the names of which have frequently occurred in the accounts of the progress of the contest south of the Chickahominy—the Long Bridge, the New Market and the Quaker roads, will show that they enclose a triangular space. In this space it appears from the best accounts we have, and are willing to trust to our readers, about fifty thousand of the enemy have been enclosed, our troops commanding the three roads, and cutting them entirely off from communication with the river.

The triangular space referred to is a piece of low land, heavily timbered with thick undergrowth—a portion of the Coal Neck estate, owned by Mr. William Allen. It is known as a swamp, although the ground has not always that character. It is a ground, however, that in wet weather catches all the rain, and is readily converted into a morass.

Up to four o'clock yesterday evening there had been but little fighting of importance; the rain adding to the discomfort of the enemy, and the embarrassment of his situation, which by this time must be extreme and terrible on account of scarcity of provisions.

It is considered not improbable that a portion of McClellan's forces succeeded Tuesday night in toiling their way to the river in the vicinity of Turkey island. The bulk, however, of his diminished and scattered forces, at least to the amount of forty or fifty thousand men, is still held in check and cut off from communication with the river.

The shelling of the enemy's gunboats is reported to have continued with but little interruption since Tuesday, but to have done us no considerable damage, the shells falling quite as often within the enemy's lines as our own.

Miscellaneous—Wounded—our loss, etc.

Owing to the number of wounded requiring hospital room, and the number of prisoners being brought in daily from the lines, the city is becoming very crowded. We would suggest that there are tents in town, and that the islands in James river falls would make most excellent camping grounds, where, owing to the rapidity of the river, the prisoners could be guarded by a comparatively small number of sentinels. This disposition of the Yankee prisoners would afford more room for our wounded, and would place at their disposal a number of factories and large buildings now used as prisons.

We have it on the authority of those who assisted on the field that our loss in the action of Tuesday amounted to between three and four thousand, killed and wounded. Two trains of four-horse wagons, and many private vehicles, reached the city about noon yesterday, with their freight of wounded. They were distributed among the various hospitals.

At the White Oak swamp, out of which numbers of the wounded had to be carried in the arms of the assistants, many of the wagons got into the mire; some stuck fast and others were overturned in the efforts to extricate them. Meanwhile the battle raged in the distance.

The Latest.

We have accounts from our lines as late as 9 o'clock last night. No fighting of consequence had taken place during the day. In his retreat Tuesday night the enemy abandoned some of his artillery, and a large quantity of stores. Twenty-three transports are reported in the river. It is thought that a portion of McClellan's army succeeded in reaching the river at some of the landings below Turkey island.—*Richmond Examiner, July 3d.*

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

We publish to-day lengthy accounts of the progress of the great fight near Richmond. No battle of modern times equals it, either in numbers, character of the fighting, or probable consequences.

It is greatly to be hoped that some one on the spot, and competent to the task, will write out a full and accurate history of the fight, or rather series of fights, running through seven or eight days.

North Carolina is gloriously represented by forty-five regiments of her gallant sons. Gentlemen from Richmond report that the Old North State is decidedly above par in that city at the present time. The North Carolinians have done the hardest fighting and the most of it this time.

The Richmond Dispatch says—

Of the important results which must inevitably flow from our successes, and the discomfiture of the Northern army under McClellan, it is needless at this time to speculate. Suffice it to say that from the opening of the grand ball on Thursday afternoon down to the hour which witnessed the enemy in full retreat, the efforts of our forces were attended with unbroken success, and at no time did the brave men upon whom hung the hopes and the confidence of the country, falter or waver in their determination to make the victory decisive. Battery after battery was stormed with the most daring disregard of human life, and the apparently impregnable positions of the enemy were carried at the point of the bayonet with the most impetuous ardor. Never did men fight more bravely, and never was valor more signally rewarded.

Our loss is heavy, both in officers and men. The soil of Virginia, the grand old mother of States, is enriched with the best blood of her suffering Southern sisters, and from every State of the Confederacy the martyrs of liberty have united in pouring out the crimson tide as a rich and imperishable libation upon the altar of the one great common cause. There is no discrimination to be made between the gallant men who constitute the most magnificent army that was ever arrayed in combat. As sons of the Confederacy they fought, and as sons of the Confederacy they conquered. If one corps distinguished itself more than another in this, the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, it was on account of its position on the field.

OUR WOUNDED.

The Ladies of Asheville, with characteristic zeal, have raised a large fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers from Western Carolina, now at Richmond. Mr. J. C. S. Summey, the agent of their kindness, is now in that city, and will do everything that can be done to relieve our gallant mountain boys.

☞We are pained to hear that Captains Worley and Coleman, of the 16th Regiment, are among the slain in the great battle near Richmond. They were noble and gallant men, and the blood of a thousand of the hireling invaders will not atone for their loss.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We learn through the State Journal that the Secretary of War has authorized Maj. Mallett to exempt all militia commissioned officers from conscription, who are recognized by the State authorities, as subject to orders and liable to be put in command.

COL. C. C. LEE.

The remains of this amiable and accomplished commander of the 37th Regiment North Carolina State Troops, who fell in defence of the Rights and Institutions of his beloved country, on Monday afternoon last, arrived in this city yesterday morning in charge of Capt. Wm. Fetter, one of the Aids of Col. Lee.

The gallant Chieftain fell and expired instantly, in front of the enemy, having been pierced by a Grape shot from the enemy's Battery.

As a token of respect to the remains of Col. Lee, on their arrival, all places of business were closed and deep gloom pervaded the entire community.

We sincerely sympathise with the afflicted family of the fallen hero, and hope that some friend will furnish us an elaborate statement of his life up to the moment when he fell a sacrifice for his country and his countrymen.—*Charlotte Bulletin, 4th.*

The above announcement will sadden many hearts. Col. Charles C. Lee was the son of our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Stephen Lee, and was raised near this village. He was an accomplished and gallant officer, and many hard fought fields attest his devotion to the land of his birth. He was greatly esteemed in this community as one of the most amiable and chivalrous of men, and his untimely death is deeply lamented.

Col. Stephen Lee has lost three sons since this war commenced, all noble and promising young men. Truly he has laid a costly sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He has the warmest sympathies of the entire community.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have received no statement of the killed and wounded in the late battles near Richmond. Knowing the anxiety of the people of this section to hear from our Western Regiments, we have made every effort to procure a list of the casualties, but without success. It will probably come to hand in a few days. We have seen but one estimate of the loss on both sides. That put the Yankee loss in killed and wounded at from forty to sixty thousand; the Confederate loss from fifteen to twenty thousand. While it has unquestionably been heavy on both sides, we look upon any statement made before the fight finally closes, as only guess work.

By Tuesday night's mail we received the following note from G. W. Candler, Esq., which will be read with interest—

RICHMOND, July 2, 1862.

Dear Sir:—Two days ago I wrote that the victory here was full and complete. We all thought so then, but it is not exactly so, for the fight has been raging more desperately and destructive than ever for the last two days and nights. I sat on the ground last night half the night, two miles East of the City, listening to the roar of the cannon. It was like the continual bellowing of a dreadful thunder storm. The Heavens were illuminated over the battle-field. It was grand, awful and sublime in the extreme. About 1000 fresh wounded soldiers were brought to the the City yesterday evening, and several hundred Yankee prisoners, and I presume that double that number of each will be in to-day. The fight is still going on. The slaughter is dreadful on both sides. Such devastation of human beings has never been known in America since white men entered it. What was before we do not know.

I do not exaggerate, for I am calm, and speak the words of soberness and truth. The picturs is only a dim representation of the substance. I cannot give the particulars. It would require 100 sheets. North Carolina, East, West and middle, has suffered severely. Our friends may prepare themselves for a report of casualties.

Yours truly,
G. W. CANDLER.

☞Since last week we have received the following lists of subscribers: from John Ingram, Esq., Macon, 7; J. H. Cole, Esq., Buncombe, 13; Rev. P. W. Edwards, Haywood, 5; Col. D. A. Chandler, Mitchell, 4; Mr. E. C. Kitchens, Transylvania, 10. The latter gentleman writes: "I concluded to see if there were not a few Transylvanians who would take the place of the individual who couldn't stand your paper because of its devotion to the South, and as the result send you ten subscribers." We make our best bow to you all, gentlemen.

Mr. W. B. Cheek, of Reems' Creek, presented us the other day with a bucket of the nicest Honey we have seen in many days. Many thanks. If any of our friends think they have nicer Honey, we are ready to sample it for them. Don't all speak at once.

CONSCRIPTION.

By order of Maj. Mallett, Col. Wm. R. Young called his Regiment together at this place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of enrolling the conscripts, but *nary* conscript could be found—a new volunteer company having been raised and organized before the hour for enrolling arrived. A few who are subject to the law were absent, and Col. Young has generously given them until next Tuesday to enter some volunteer organization. If they fail to do so, they had as well prepare for a trip to Raleigh. The law will be enforced.

The volunteer company referred to above elected Dr. F. S. H. Reynolds Captain; Thos. W. Patton 1st Lieutenant, John G. Chambers 2d, and D. L. Brevard 3d. It is a good company and well officered.

Col. J. M. Jarrett has ordered his Regiment to assemble next Saturday. We *hope they will follow* the example of Col. Young's Regiment, and volunteer. Let it not be said that Buncombe had sons willing to go as conscripts.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

The following extract from a private letter, written by an officer in the First Cavalry Regiment, will be read with interest. The writer is from this place, and is a noble representative of Old Buncombe.

RICHMOND, VA., June 29, 1862.

* * * * Last night Col. Baker received orders from Gen. Lee to make a reconnoisance in the direction of the Chickahominy. "Boots and saddles" were sounded immediately, and we marched about ten miles, bivouacked till three o'clock this morning. A little while after sun-rise we came upon a number of Yankee cavalry, about 150 strong—charged them, and after running them three-fourths of a mile, we encountered two batteries of Artillery, having a strong support of infantry, concealed in the edge of a wood. We had five companies from our Regiment, and two Va. companies as a reserve.—You never saw a more gallant charge, nor men act more bravely, and with greater coolness. We passed through a most galling fire—grape-shot, shell and minnie balls—and not a man flinched or faltered. Col. B. acted most nobly.—He is one of the bravest and coolest men I ever saw. The whole Regiment have unlimited confidence in him and he in them. He led the head of the column up to within ten paces of the gunners, and would have taken the batteries if they had been in an open space, despite their infantry supports. We suffered a good deal—Maj. Crumpler and Capt. Ruffin are missing, and I thought I was gone at one time. When about 125 yards from their batteries my horse stumbled and fell very suddenly; I was in front with the Col. when it occurred, and was run over by a few of the foremost. I thought my horse was killed, but he jumped up and ran on without me. I was a little stunned by the fall, but rose with my sabre in hand and made the best charge I could *on* foot. I had not gone far, however, before the command, left about wheel, was given. Soon all the horses came running back, and soon they were all past me; then I saw the Yankee cavalry begin the pursuit. I managed to get a *Yankee* horse that could barely run, and when the Yankees halted I was about 20 yards in advance of them. So I am to-night in camp, safe if not sound. I have no use of my left arm, but I think my wrist is just sprained, or perhaps slightly fractured. Dr. Hilliard bandaged it this evening as soon as we got into camp, and now it feels a little more comfortable. We have thirty or forty killed, wounded and missing, but we killed as many of them. The Buncombe company was not in it, but Ballew is missing and Owenby is slightly wounded. Our companies stayed in camp two hours and left at sun-down. A large force went down to-day, and the attack will be made on the right very soon. We have whipped them out, and if we succeed on the right we will have them completely hemmed in.

COL. ISAAC AVERY, 6th N. C., was wounded in the battle on Friday evening. He lay on the battle-field all Friday night and was removed on Saturday morning. He has a very painful flesh wound in the thigh. He passed up the N. C. railroad Monday evening, homewards. He thinks there were about 15 killed and 35 wounded. Among the wounded is Capt. Parrish, Co. B., dangerously; and Capt. York, Co. I, slightly.

We receive the above information from Capt. Jas. W. Lea, Co. K; who himself was painfully wounded in the battle of Chickahominy, on the 31st.

Col. Avery was in the battle of Manassas, where he was slightly wounded; and also in the battle of Chickahominy, on the 31st.; and he expressed the opinion that neither of these engagements were any thing to compare with the battle of Friday.—*State Journal.*

FROM THE WEST—EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mobile, July 1.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, June 30, states that Northern papers of the 25th, say that Buell is advancing on Chattanooga, and Morgan is simultaneously advancing on Knoxville, for the relief of East Tennessee.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says Hindman's Confederate army in Arkansas numbers from twenty-five to thirty thousand. The Yankee General Curtis is being reinforced.

Jackson's Tennessee Cavalry burned 1,500 bales of cotton last Thursday, within twelve miles of Memphis.

The vote at the municipal election at Memphis was small; no respectable person was a candidate for office.

The London Times regards the defeat of Banks by Ewell as a most important result to the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the North, in showing that they must make efforts greater than any they have put forth, in order to restore a single Border State to the Union. It also states that the attempt at subjugation of the South grows more and more impracticable.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, 30th, says Gen. Chalmers has taken Bolivar, Tenn.

Col. Tappan, of Arkansas, says Gen. Hindman, with 30,000 men, has Curtis completely cornered. The State is blazing with excitement. The Battery at Duval's Bluff commands the whole river, supported by 5,000 Confederates. The people along the river refuse to trade with the Yankees.

Knoxville, June 30.—Buell's army is rapidly crossing the Tennessee River at Florence, and concentrating at Bridgeport, thirty-four miles from Chattanooga. The enemy crossed a Regiment of artillery over Battle Creek, yesterday. Gen. Harry Heth has been assigned to the command of Chattanooga.

All quiet towards Cumberland Gap.

From New Orleans and the West.

Mobile, July 2.—A special dispatch to the Tribune states that the Jackson Mississippian, of to-day, says: As we write, the booming of deep-toned cannon from the enemy's fleet at Vicksburg is distinctly heard. When it is remembered that the distance by railroad is 44 miles, we may well imagine that the bombardment is the most tremendous ever known on this continent. The citizens of Vicksburg and the military authorities are firm in the determination to suffer the city to be battered down before they surrender. The Confederates are determined and cheerfulness prevails among the camps and the people generally.

Further particulars state that Jackson's cavalry, besides destroying the train of cars, captured 100 wagon loads of stores, 600 prisoners, a number of mules, and $150,000 in specie, all of which was saved and brought South.

Mobile, July 2.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Jackson, says that one hundred of the Federal fleet were still bombarding Vicksburg, but with little effect.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 1st, says that a gentleman just from Memphis says the Northern accounts of the first two days' battle before Richmond acknowledge that McClellan has been badly defeated.

The Avalanche says a large number of Yankee pickets are killed every night in Memphis.

Mobile July 3.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Grenada, 2d, says the Federals, 7,000 strong, advanced and occupied Holly Springs, Mississippi. Jackson's cavalry ambuscaded them three miles from the city and poured into their ranks a heavy fire, killing and wounding 100. Jackson scampered off with the loss of one man wounded. The Federals are also in the neighborhood of Montville.

Evacuation of James' Island.

Charleston, July 3.—The official report from James' Island states that our pickets have penetrated as far as the thick woods at Grimball's. They found extensive entrenchments in an unfinished state, and apparently abandoned.—Four steamers had left, supposed to contain troops.

LATER.—Information comes that the enemy have retired from their advanced position on James' Island. Our pickets have penetrated as far as Rivers' house.

STILL LATER.—The enemy have entirely abandoned James' Island, and removed the guns which had been placed on Secessionville. A few are on Battery Island. The rest may be on Cole's Island, or have been carried away.

THE LATE COL. CAMPBELL.—The remains of this noble man and brave officer passed up the N. C. road, last Monday morning, for sepulture in the soil of his beloved North Carolina. He fell in the battle of Friday, in front of his regiment, its flag in his hand, as he nobly led them to the charge. No braver spirit, no soul more truly heroic took its departure from earth on that bloody field.—*State Journal.*

THESE hard times will learn housekeepers lessons of economy that will be useful to them as long as they live.

LATE FROM POWELL'S VALLEY.

We learn from one of the officers of Major Hopper's Georgia Battalion, that information was brought to that gallant officer of a Yankee raid in Powell's Valley, stating that some six hundred Yankees, with about fifty wagons had crossed Powell's river.

Major Hopper concluded to attack the enemy with his Battalion and Capt. Owen's company all numbering but 150 men. Before reaching the river they learned that the enemy was retreating of which they soon had positive proof by capturing five stragglers with Yankee uniforms and U. S. guns.

Major Hopper crossed the river with his command at Powell's Ford.

Hardly had his command reached the opposite bank, when he was received by a murderous fire from the flank. His command charged the enemy in gallant style, killing 7 or 8 of the invaders.

He now found himself in an ambuscade of three regiments, one in front, supported by artillery and one on each flank, from whence they attempted to cut him off entirely from the river.

Seeing the immense superiority of the enemy, the order was given to recross the river, which was done in splendid style, with a loss of only two severely wounded and five slightly wounded.

While crossing the river under a galling fire of the enemy, we lost four horses and had seven horses wounded.

We are glad to say that the entire command is now safe, except two, who were seen to cross the river in safety, but have not yet reached camps.

We hope they also will turn up shortly.

The five prisoners have been sent to headquarters. The Yankee Generals will undoubtedly manufacture another grand Union victory out of this skirmish.—*Knoxville Register.*

LADIES AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies of Asheville and the vicinity having met at the Court House on the 2d inst., to take into consideration the necessity of sending immediate aid to the sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond. It was then determined that the following day donations and subscriptions should be solicited throughout the town and neighborhood. We are pleased to announce that these solicitations were crowned with success. Every application met with a hearty response. Even the colored population contributed liberally. It will be gratifying to contributors to know, that we were enabled to secure the valuable services of Mr. John S. E. Sammey as our Agent, who has already gone on to Richmond with a large amount of valuable clothing, and a variety of other articles, which may afford comfort and relief to the sick and suffering. He also had charge of $500 to be distributed where most required. He is to correspond with the Aid Society in Asheville and to give every information relative to the requirements of our brave and gallant soldiers.

The amount collected for this object was $1,147 15, of which Gunboat Fund was 230, Buncombe Rifles 300, W. W. McDowell 50, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy 50, J. E. Patton 25, A. T. Summey 25, G. T. Spears, 25, J. S. E. Summey 10, Dr. Morrison 10, W. D. Rankin 50, Col. Cunningham 3, A. B. Chunn 10, J. M. Blair 25, Stephen Lee 10, M. Patton 50, F. M. Miller 5, J. A. Sluder 5, H. Middleton 10, G. N. Folk 10, B. J. Smith 10, A. S. Merrimon, 20, Hugh Johnston 10, E. J. Aston 10, Dr. J. G. Hardy 10, James W. Patton 5, T. W. Atkin 5, L. Chapman 2, Five Ladies 5. Collected at the Armory and from other sources, and no list taken, 128 15.—Additional to the Gunboat Fund 9, D. Blake 20, C. Cowan 10.—$1,147.15.

Of this $500 were given to Mr. Summey as above stated—$25 65 expended for cloth to make shirts, and $390 56 deposited in Bank.

SALT.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Gov. Clark has taken certain steps, which need not now be explained, by which he hopes to secure an ample supply of Salt for the entire State the ensuing season. We state this to allay the anxiety which has necessarily been felt on this subject, and can assure the people that his Excellency has the best of reasons for believing that his fondest anticipations will be realized in this matter. Efficient agents have already been employed, and are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements.

Gov. Clark, always studious of the wants and welfare of the people, will greatly subserve their interests and command their gratitude by this timely and laudable undertaking.—*State Journal.*

QUERY?—Why is it that McClellan doesn't go to Richmond?

Because he has a Stonewall to climb, a Longstreet that never turns, two Hills to pass, and a Branch to wade through.

The above query with its very satisfactory solution was handed to us yesterday by a *friend* who is always full of puns.—*Petersburg Express.*

☞ County Court is in session this week. Not much business doing. Attending Court has become rather a dry business in this latitude.

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, July 6.—The Yankees buried over 500 of their dead at Shirley, and left over 100 wounded, who fell into our hands on Saturday morning. Our pickets now occupy Shirley. Nine more prisoners have been brought into Petersburg, who say that McClellan is in a strong position at Berkley, and has been reinforced by Sherod's division; he now has eighty or one hundred thousand men, and will give battle. Balloons went up yesterday and to-day. The wagon train is still visible and the tents of the enemy dot the country for miles. A member of Sickles' Brigade says that out of five thousand, not five hundred are left.

Richmond, July 7.—Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. It is reported that there was fighting to-day between the Confederates and Yankees in Charles City county, but nothing is known of the engagement, if ony took place, at the War Department.

The weather was extremely hot to-day.

IMPORTANT NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, July 7.—The Enquirer has received Baltimore papers of the 4th. The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that the Federal Government has been notified by the Ministers of two of the leading European powers that the war must be immediately closed.

The New York Evening Post says that Lincoln has issued a proclamation for three hundred thousand more troops. The Times says now there is no reason to doubt that the Federal army has met with a serious reverse, and is in condition of imminent peril. Stokes took a downward surge in New York on Wednesday. The gold market was excited, and 109½ was freely bid. Exchange on London, 121.

DEATH OF COL. ROBERTS.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of Col. Philetus W. Roberts, of the 14th Regiment N. C. Troops. He died in Richmond, of fever. His remains will reach this place to-day. We have no particulars. His death will cast a gloom over the entire community, for he was universally esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart.

THE LATE MAJOR C. R. WHEAT.—The Major C. R. Wheat, of the celebrated "Tiger Rifles," was killed in the engagement of Friday last, and was interred on the battle-field. Major Wheat was an officer of much distinction. He entered the Confederate service at the commencement of the present war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Manassas. He served during the entire Mexican war, where he won an enviable name and reputation for himself. He also served with Walker in Nicaragua, and held an important position in the army of Garibaldi, in the recent war in Italy.

We have also to announce the death, on the same glorious field, of Col. John Marshall, of Texas, formerly of the Austin (Texas) "Gazette."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

☞ The Mobile Register and Advertiser reports that the Balize is blockaded by British cruisers.

DEATHS.

DIED.—In this county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. PRISCILLA SORRELS, aged about 62 years, relict of the late John A. Sorrels. A good woman, truly, has fallen. She died in the triumphs of a living faith, and has gone to reap the reward of a well spent life.

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July 26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss.,	at Shaw's
Creek Camp Ground,	August 2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	" 9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	" 16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	" 23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	" 30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept. 6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	" 13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	" 20, 21.
Asheville "	" 27, 28.
" Station,	October 4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

WANTED!

A NEGRO BOY OR GIRL, SIX or SEVEN years old. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

SERVANTS TO HIRE.

THREE OR FOUR WOMEN, comprising a Cook, Washer, House servant and Seamstress. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 10. 1t

WANTED,

BY A SMALL FAMILY, board in a private family in ASHEVILLE or VICINITY, or a small furnished house would be rented. For particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 10. 3t

LOST

BETWEEN my house, 5 miles West of Asheville, and Mrs. Sorrels' on Swannanoa, on the 5th inst. a common Leather Pocket Book, fastened with a leather strop, containing between six and eight dollars. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it with the Editor of the News. A reward will be paid, if required.

Mrs. L. REDMOND.

July 10. 1t

NOTICE.

AFTER FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INST., the War Ford Bridge over the French Broad River will be

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Until the 20th instant, when it will be opened

As a Toll Bridge,

As formerly. J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of William Patton.

July 10. 3t

VOLUNTEER!

HAVING authority to raise a company for the Confederate States service, and being allowed to take into the company all such persons as are liable to the "Conscription Act," they and others beyond or below the ages of Conscription, can report their names to me at Leicester, or at the Store of Summey, McDowell & Co., Asheville. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY will be paid to each recruit.

W. T. ERWIN.

July 10. 2t

PARTISAN RANGERS!

THE subscriber is authorized by Gen. E. K. SMITH to increase his FIVE COMPANIES of Infantry to a

FULL REGIMENT,

And his TWO COMPANIES of Cavalry to a

BATTALION.

Captains of Infantry and Cavalry companies desiring to join this organization will apply, till further notice, to the undersigned at CAMP MARTIN, Mitchell county, N. C.

JOHN B. PALMER, Lt. Col. Com'd Battalion of Partisan Rangers, C. S. A.

July 10. 4t

SWANNANOA ACADEMY.

EXERCISES IN THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN on the 23d instant under the care of

Rev. G. H. Round and Daughter,

Who come to us from South Carolina with the highest commendations for character and qualifications.

The Rates of Tuition will be as follows:

Spelling and Reading, per quarter,	$4.00
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, per quarter,	6.00
Higher Eng. Branches, " "	8.00
Languages and Mathematics, "	10.00

Pupils from abroad may find board in the neighborhood, in good families and at very low rates.

The Academy is on the stage road, ten miles East of Asheville.

JOHN BURGIN, W. F. DAVIDSON, C. PATTON, W. M. HEMPHILL, J. P. WILSON, } Trustees.

July 10. 3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 26, 1862.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Convention of this State: I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby make known that all officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly in their respective counties; and also for Governor of the State, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts, whenever such election is required by law.

And I do hereby further make known, that three freeholders of their respective companies under the direction of the commanding officer of the Regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, being the 31st day of July for this year; and that said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State.

The three free-holders aforesaid, shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and shall transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers of the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional Districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly and make returns to the sheriffs of the different counties above referred to, who shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers if received within twenty days after they are cast on the day of election as aforesaid.

The elections for this year are for Governor, Members of the General Assembly and for Sheriffs of the respective counties.

Done at Office, in the city of Raleigh, the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY T. CLARK.

☞ All the papers in the State are requested to give this one insertion. July 10. 1t

NORTHERN PEN AND INK PORTRAITS.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican dashes off this picture of a pair of worthies in Congress:

Chandler, of Michigan, a prominent member of the soap and tallow chandler family, is quite lively in this branch of business, but devotes the most of his immense capacities to the confiscation of gin, whiskey, rum and brandy. He is a man of vast intellect. His logic is massive, his eloquence electrical—his personal appearance very imposing. I think, in short, he imposes upon the decency, good manners and patience of the Senate as much as any man in it.

When talking, his face lights up very much as an excruciated lobster does when being boiled, and he reminds one of Clay or Webster, just as a hog suggests the idea of a canary bird or an angel. His jestures are very graceful, and suggests at once the struggles of an exasperated jackass tied to a post he can't bite by a rope he can't break.—His rhetorical acquirements are wonderful, and by their continued exercise have become as striking as the muscles of a blacksmith's arm. In this respect he resembles Mr. Edward Everett just as a skunk assimilates a gazelle or a lion.

As an auctioneer of damaged dry goods, Chandler could entrance the Senate and House. It is said here that, from his long service as a counter-jumper, he still retains a fondness for the handling of silk and calico, which is truly tender and touching. He is a very fine specimen of the all-the-decency-all-the-morality party of Abe Lincoln, and in his habits, character and general standing, makes a splendid contrast with his predecessor, Gen. Lewis Cass.

Jake Howard, also a Senator from the nigger be-crazed State of the Michi (and other) ganders, is irresistible on corn juice, and the continued irrigation of his stomach and various corporeal diversities with ardent liquids will, I think, if the season is favorable, produce a clever crop of *delirium triangles*. When it comes to a hard set-to at drink—a regular republican drunk—I bet on Michigan. Two imbitious heroes that can out-swallow, out-absorb, out-consume Chandler and Howard cannot be found.

They represent, I am happy to state, the Maine law and Sunday school interests of Michigan with great fidelity.

THE THEORY OF RAIN—THE EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERIC CONCUSSION.

We have, in the course of our exchange readings, seen several random paragraphs, vaguely attributing the unprecedented fall of rain this season to the great quantity of gunpowder exploded in different parts of the country, and the stirring up and unsettling of the atmosphere by the concussions of heavy cannon, resulting in the gathering up of clouds and rain as a consequence. The truth of this has been demonstrated by an actual fall of rain on a battle-field, commenced under a clear sky, and put an end to by a tremendous thunder shower breaking upon the combatants. This is true of localities, but there are few instances of rain produced by elementary agitation in one quarter which has extended over any great area of country much beyond the central point of agitation.

We have striking illustrations of the production of rain by such agencies in the battles of Manassas, Pea Ridge and Shiloh. The firing in each of these bloody contests was long, heavy and continuous, and the dispatches tell us in more than one instance that the successful general found it impossible to follow up the pursuit or the advantages gained by heavy rain falling and flooding the roads and rivers.

The bombardment of Sumter closed in a rain storm; so that the terrific cannon and musketry assault on Fort Donelson, and the mortar pelting of Island No. 10.

European battle-fields furnish well-authenticated testimony in support of the theory. Rain fell like a blessing upon the bloody field the night closing the fight at Waterloo, and many of the wounded were succored by the rain they caught in their caps and canteens.

During the siege of Sebastopol, which lasted three hundred and sixteen days and nights, and where more powder was exploded than during any siege or battle history gives any account of, rain fell at intervals so frequent that the trenches were half the time filled with mud and water, in which the gunners and marksmen stood up to their knees. The battle of Solferino was fought by the English, French and Austrians in the midst of a terrific thunder storm, heaven's artillery mingling with that of the allies. Then we often read of "a storm coming up and putting an end to the fight."

We allude to these historical facts more to suggest an observation of similar phenomena in connection with events around us, rather than to advance anything in support of the theory of rain, which may or may not be true.

Some years ago, in a season of great drought, a scientific, but eccentric, *savant* applied to Congress for the use of government gunpowder and ordnance to bring rain upon the parched earth; but the wise men of the nation laughed him out of the legislative halls, and the world called him crzy. The truth of his theory has been demonstrated as nigh to the satisfaction of skeptics as such theories of the sky, and clouds and air are generally brought. Thing progress until a drought may be overcome by human agency, as many other things are, and every agriculturist become his "own rain producer" when irrigation is needed.—*Richmond Examiner.*

HOW THE RICHEST MAN IN N. YORK SPENDS HIS TIME.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat sketches William B. Astor, "the richest man in New York," in this manner:

Mr. Astor's office is in Prince street, near Broadway, where he may be found daily between the hours of "nine and three." He is a large, stout built man, with coarse features, stiff, rough, sandy colored hair, and a cast of countenance of a very ordinary type. He dresses plainly but neatly, has a somewhat careworn look, and appears to be fifty or sixty years of age. His private office is of moderate size and of plain furniture. On a table are a few books, and on opening that one which appears most thumbed, you perceive that it is a volume of maps of city property, carefully and elegantly executed, and as a whole, embracing the sundries of an enormous estate, estimated at over $25,000,000. Mr. Astor resides in Lafayette Place, in one of a row of dwellings which, twenty-five years ago, were the grandest in the city, though now they are distanced by the palaces of the Fifth Avenue. Near by is the magnificent library founded by his father, to which he has added a fund nearly equal to the original endowment. Here he spends a small part of his time, the remainder being occupied by his duties in the Prince street office, where, Sundays excepted, he does a full day's work every day in the week. Thus the whole routine of life of the richest man in America is a walk to and from home of a half mile and close attention to business. The care of Mr. Astor's estates is a vast burden. He has several hundred tenants of all grades, from the $300 cottage to the $30,000 store. To relieve himself of this vexatious duty, he has committed it for years to an agent, who does the work well. He collects rents and makes quarterly returns, and thus pays over a sum which would be almost incredible, and which we may roughly estimate at $300,000 per annum. This man employs a small army of painters, carpenters and other mechanics, in order to keep up repairs, and superintends the whole of this department. As a large part of Mr. Astor's property consists of vacant lots which are in continual demand, and which he will not sell, he is much employed with architects and master builders, and generally has one or two large blocks in course of erection at a time. This is a very serious burden. His son John Jacob is quite a business man, and bears his share of the load.—Besides this, some 15 years ago a talented and elegant young merchant, (Franklin Delano,) married one of the daughters, and affords assistance. In addition to these labors, the attention to the collection of interest on bonds, dividends, &c., is a heavy item, since in the little brick office, (which is, of course, fireproof,) there are several millions of Government and State securities. His daily income is computed at $6,000. It is said that a certain person felicitated Mr. Astor on his wealth. Pointing to his piles of bonds, maps, &c., the capitalist replied: "How would you like to manage all these matters for your board and clothes?" The man demurred to the idea. "Sir," said the other, "it is all I get." Mr. Astor, it is said, gives but little away.

ANOTHER ship load of Africans are soon to leave Washington for Hayti.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will, providence permitting, resume the exercises of his School on the 16th instant. Circulars with full particulars, can be had on application.

STEPHEN LEE.

July 3, 1862. 2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1862.

Alexander, W M Jr.	Jones, James M
Allison, Mrs Alcy	Jamison, Simonton & Co
Brown, Miss Priscilla	King, A W
Bean, Jacob	Kerley, E B
Bass, Wm	Lawton, J A
Bottom, Miss M J	Lee, Jerry A
Boyd, " Mary	Marrow, W H
Cameron, John	Mason, Jason
Cisson, C	Mann, Rev J L
Capps, John	Monday, Alex
Coles, Capt J S	Morris, Mrs Matilda
Cordell, Mrs Harriet	McKinney, R A
Circy, " Wm	Paris, Rob't
Dockery, Miss S J	Pickens, Wm
Edwards, Allen 2	Patt, Angust
Fore, Miss Harriet	Plemmons, James G
Gregory, Capt Geo H	Patton, James
Gibbes, Miss L J	Patton, Jas M
Havener, Lieut A	Ragus, Davenport
Hunter, Jas M	Rhea, H K
Hanson, (of Baltimore)	Smith, Miss Jane
Hawkins, Robt	Taylor, Mrs Mary M
Ingle, Mary	Wells, Rev S F
Ingle, Miss Nancy	Wright, Mrs Lucy
Ingle, Peter	Young, Mrs E O
Jones, James Sr	

F. M. MILLER, P. M.

July 8. 2

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

NOTICE!

A LARGE ADDITIONAL number of hands wanted at this ARMORY.

Black-Smiths, Machinists,

FILERS, AND ONE OR TWO

FOUNDERS.

It being in violation of the rule, none need apply now employed at other public Armories, or in private Armories engaged on GOVERNMENT WORK. All others of steady, industrious habits, capacity and genius, badly needed, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

This is a healthy location, every way desirable as a place of residence.

Apply to EPHRAIM CLAYTON & GEORGE W. WHITSON. Or by letter to

R. W. PULLIAM, Com'd.

June 26, 1862. 3t

☞ Raleigh State Journal and Columbia South Carolinian, copy three times, weekly.

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.

ON the 18th of June I had a GUN, SHOT POUCH, TWENTY POUNDS of SALT and

Ten Dollars in Money,

Stolen from my house. The gun is a very notable one—half-stock, with many extras cut on it. There is a quantity of german silver on the stock—the under part of the breech has been broken off, and mended by a very ingenious workman. There is a nice RIB under the Barrel—the THIMBLE nearest the muzzle is broken off—D. J. COATES' name is cut on the breech. The barrel has Evan Johnson's name on it. The hind sight is sunk very low in the barrel, and a PERCUSSION LOCK. The Shot Pouch is calf-skin, the strap lined with red flannel. It has a small nice bowie-knife with it. A reward of FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid for the GUN, and

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the THIEF, delivered at Marshall, Madison county, N. C. D. J. COATS.

June 26, 1862. 3t pd

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', June 14, 1862.

FARMERS and others having WOOL for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing WOOL IN ANY QUANTITIES, and requested to notify me at this place at what price and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated.

Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the places of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid.—This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A.

June 19. 4t

TO THE CITIZENS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA!

I HAVE been authorised to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, a Regiment of

INFANTRY,

To serve for three years, or during the war. Each Company must consist of at least sixty-four privates, and as but

TEN COMPANIES

Can be received, those first reported will constitute the Regiment.

Persons between the age of EIGHTEEN and THIRTY-FIVE will see that it is to their interest to volunteer in this Regiment, as each Company will be allowed to

Elect its own Officers,

Whereas, under the Conscription Act, they are liable at any time to be attached to Regiments or Corps ALREADY ORGANIZED.

The Regiment, when organized and equipped, will be assigned for duty under

GEN. KIRBY SMITH,

Whose military department consists of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

IMPROVED ARMS

Will be furnished as soon as practicable, but at present all must furnish their

OWN ARMS,

As far as possible, which will be valued and paid for by the Government.

Raise your companies at once, and I will immediately muster you into the service, and place you in CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Captains or others can report to or correspond with the undersigned, at Waynesville, N. C., or to Capt. G. N. FOLK, Asheville, N. C.

R. G. A. LOVE.

June 19, 1862. tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Homony, until further notice.

J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.

May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.